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DEVICE WHICH TRIGGERS HIGH-VOLT PULSE GENERATOR, (U)
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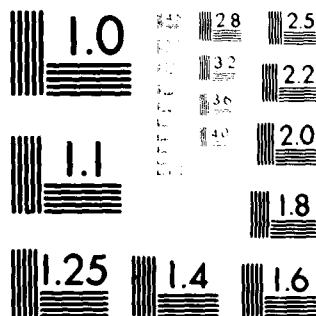
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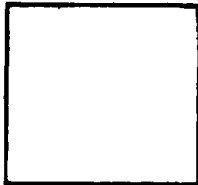


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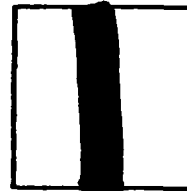
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DEVICE WHICH TRIGGERS HIGH-VOLT PULSE GENERATOR

By

I. P. Pekar'



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EDITED TRANSLATION

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11 February 1980

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DEVICE WHICH TRIGGERS HIGH-VOLT PULSE GENERATOR

By: I. P. Pekar'

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Date 11 Feb 19 80

U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM

Block	Italic	Transliteration	Block	Italic	Transliteration
А а	<i>А а</i>	A, a	Р р	<i>Р р</i>	R, r
Б б	<i>Б б</i>	B, b	С с	<i>С с</i>	S, s
В в	<i>В в</i>	V, v	Т т	<i>Т т</i>	T, t
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	G, g	У у	<i>У у</i>	U, u
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	D, d	Ф ф	<i>Ф ф</i>	F, f
Е е	<i>Е е</i>	Ye, ye; E, e*	Х х	<i>Х х</i>	Kh, kh
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	Zh, zh	Ц ц	<i>Ц ц</i>	Ts, ts
З з	<i>З з</i>	Z, z	Ч ч	<i>Ч ч</i>	Ch, ch
И и	<i>И и</i>	I, i	Ш ш	<i>Ш ш</i>	Sh, sh
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	Y, y	Щ щ	<i>Щ щ</i>	Shch, shch.
К к	<i>К к</i>	K, k	Ъ ъ	<i>Ъ ъ</i>	"
Л л	<i>Л л</i>	L, l	Ы ы	<i>Ы ы</i>	Y, y
М м	<i>М м</i>	M, m	Ь ь	<i>Ь ь</i>	'
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	N, n	Э э	<i>Э э</i>	E, e
О о	<i>О о</i>	O, o	Ю ю	<i>Ю ю</i>	Yu, yu
П п	<i>П п</i>	P, p	Я я	<i>Я я</i>	Ya, ya

*ye initially, after vowels, and after ъ, ь; e elsewhere.
When written as ё in Russian, transliterate as yě or ě.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Russian	English	Russian	English	Russian	English
sin	sin	sh	sinh	arc sh	sinh ⁻¹
cos	cos	ch	cosh	arc ch	cosh ⁻¹
tg	tan	th	tanh	arc th	tanh ⁻¹
ctg	cot	cth	coth	arc cth	coth ⁻¹
sec	sec	sch	sech	arc sch	sech ⁻¹
cosec	csc	csch	csch	arc csch	csch ⁻¹

Russian	English
rot	curl
lg	log

DEVICE WHICH TRIGGERS HIGH-VOLT PULSE GENERATOR

I.P. Pekar' (inventor)

Submitted by Khar'kov [Order of Lenin] Polytechnical Institute.

This is an invention in the field of high-volt pulsed voltage and current generators.

We are familiar with a device designed to trigger a high-volt pulse generator. It consists of spark dischargers, a resistive voltage divider, charging and switching capacitors and additional capacitors connected to a bus switched through a resistor to one lead of the storage capacitor. The time required to trigger the generator, however, depends on the magnitude of the voltage applied to it.

The object of this invention is to increase reaction time independently of the voltage which is applied.

The object is achieved as follows: The bus of this device is switched to a second lead of the charging capacitor through the switching capacitor and trigatron. A circuit consisting of series-connected protective resistor and additional high-voltage source are connected in parallel to the trigatron.

The scheme is shown in the figure.

Between electrodes 1 spark gaps 2 are formed. These are shunted by high-ohmic resistors 3 and interelectrode parasitic capacitors 4.

Outer electrodes 1 are connected (one through resistor 5 of the load and the other directly) to the charging capacitor 6, which is charged through protective resistor 7 from regulated high-voltage source 8. Load resistor 5 is shunted by parasitic capacitor 9. Additional capacitors 10, whose common connection point is connected to trigatron 12 through igniting capacitor 11 and through resistor 13 to the lead of charging capacitor 6, are switched to electrodes 1. From additional source 14 unregulated high voltage, equal in amplitude to the nominal charge voltage of capacitor 6, is conducted through resistor 15 to igniting capacitor 11.

The trigatron is started by means of generator 16. The following condition must be observed:

$$C_6 > C_{11} > C_{10} > C_4$$

where C_6 is the capacitance value of capacitor 6; C_{11} - value of igniting capacitor 11; C_{10} - value of additional capacitors 10, C_4 - value of parasitic interelectrode capacitance 4.

Charging voltage U_8 from source 8 applied to electrodes 1 is distributed evenly between spark gaps 2. The common point of connection of additional capacitors 10 through resistor 13 receives the potential from the lead or left electrode 1. Igniting capacitor 11, which is connected to additional source 14, is charged to a voltage of

$$U_{11} = U_{14} - U_8$$

where U_{14} is the nominal voltage of source 14.

For triggering of the device the pulse from generator 16 is supplied to trigatron 12. After the breakdown of trigatron 12 the difference in potentials between the common point of connection of the additional capacitors 10 and left electrode 1 increases to $U_{14} + U_8$ regardless of the magnitude of the charge voltage of generating capacitor 6. Since $C_{10} > C_4$, almost all of the voltage which develops between left electrode 1 and the common point of attachment of

additional capacitors 10 is applied to left spark gap 2, which causes it to break down, then to the following spark gap, causing it to break down, etc.

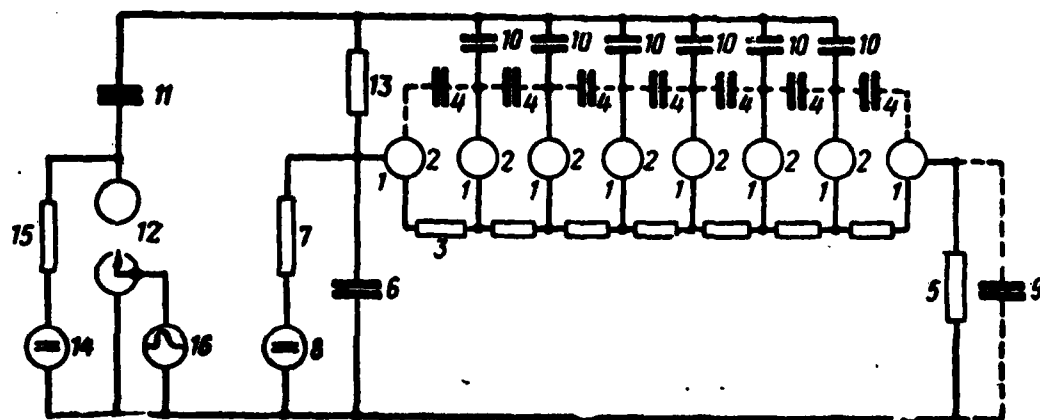
The multiplicity factor of excess voltage on the left gap is approximately equal to the number of spark gaps.

Simultaneously with the increase in voltage on the left spark gap 2 there develops an excess voltage on the last gap and a pulse arises on load resistor 5.

Object of the Invention

The triggering device for the high-volt pulse generator consists of spark dischargers, a resistive voltage divider, charging capacitor, switching capacitor, and additional capacitors connected to a bus which is connected through a resistor to one lead of the charging capacitor. It is distinguished by the fact that, for the purpose of increasing reaction time independently of applied voltage, the bus is switched to the second lead of the charging capacitor through the switching capacitor and trigger. A circuit consisting of series-connected protective resistor and additional high-voltage

source is connected parallel to the trigatron.



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